

ague and Fever Drops
agues, remittent and inter-

Essence & Extra
Mustard.

Actual remedy for acute an-
tism, gout, palsy, lumbago,
swellings, chilblains, sprains
the face and neck, &c.

gn Ointment for the
anted an infallible remedy of
and may be used with
ty by pregnant women, or
d, not containing a particu-
y dangerous ingredient which
accompanied with that for
which attends the use of oth-

an Lotion,
the cure of ringworms, re-
dness of the skin, rendering

genuine Eye Water,
remedy for all diseases of the

Ache Drops,
immediate relief.
Corn Plaster.

K LIP SALVE.
remedy for the Teeth and
Gums.

Vegetable Specific,
never failing cure for ven-

every medicine above enu-
ations describing their mod-
perfect manner.

d Dollars Reward.
from the subscribers, two
ed BILLY and NELLY—
man, and sometimes call
Jordan Augustus—his
it and approaches that of
is straight and he gene-
ated and turned up behind
visage is remarkably thin
es high—he has been bro-
d is a very good dining
out 5 feet 10 or 11 inches
built, his constitution is
he is subject to indigestion
50 years of age.
and rather inclined toward
they color and about forty

ge her as man and wife
able Billy will attempt to
and will endeavor to se-

d will be paid for the ap-
uring of the said Slave
orth side of the river Po-
tion given thereof to the
ors. A reasonable reward
within the state of Vir-
e charges will be paid

George Carter,
near Leesburg, Virginia.
A. Long,
Culpepper, Virginia.

ic Sale.
will and testament of Sa-
ed, will be sold, to the
public auction, on FRIDAY
of June inst. at twelve
fee-house, in Alexan-

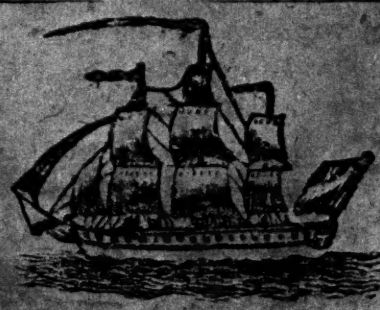
ple of a Lot o
r house, in the count
at a short distance from
acres and ten poles.

divided Tract of Land
n briar and state of Vir-
acres.

the 26th day of Jun
es, in George Town,
ND, (being part of the
plat of said town, be-
n Fall's street 38 feet
107 feet, whereon is
bake house.—A more
of the property and the
ill be on a liberal cre-
at the time and place

an G. Ladd,
with the will annexed
Craig, deceased.

Alexandria DAILY Gazette,



Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1869.

[No. 2514.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

COTTON.

50 bales PRIME UPLAND COTTON,
for sale by the subscriber, at a very mode-
rate price and on a liberal credit.

Joseph H. Mandeville.

June 1.

Just Published,
BY COTTON AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1869.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-
taining matter. For sale by the thousand
dss, or single one.

lastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.

Price One Dollar—

Just received by ROBERT GRAY.

Also,

A general assortment of

ee's Patent Family Medicines,

AND

St. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic

Detergent.

March 17.

Just Received

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,

A few copies of the works of

FISHER AMES,

Compiled by a number of his friends—to

which are prefixed notices of his life and cha-

acter. Price \$3 50 in boards.

May 17.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Has Received,

100 half boxes Roufett's CI-

ARS, warranted of the very first quality

Real Macouba Snuff,

Rappee do. Coarse and Fine,

20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,

Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, is

2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

General Assortment as usual,

good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-

ries, for sale.

December 21.

ROBERT GRAY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

The following new Songs

SET TO MUSIC:

The Lay of Love, written by J. L. Lewis,

The music composed by Dr. J. Clarke.

Price 25 cents.

The Home of my Heart, a Ballad, sung

Mr. Ingleton, and composed by Mr. E.

Price 25 cents.

Twice Forward, a favorite Cotillon, ad-

apted to the new song of No, no, no, it

be so. Price 25 cents.

The Days that are gone, a Ballad, with an

accompaniment for the piano forte, compo-

sed by Dr. Clarke. Price 37 1-2 cents.

A beautiful Butter-fly, burnt in a ball

Price 12 1-2 cts.

June 6.

FRESH FRUIT.

Subscriber has just received and offers for

sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,

Muscadel and Bloom Raisins

boxes.

ALSO,

36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge
Company,

That the fifth instalment of Ten Dollars,
on each share, is called for, which must be
paid on or before the 15th June next agreeably
to the act of Congress, entitled "An act au-
thorising the erection of a bridge over the ri-
ver Potomac, within the district of Colum-
bia."

By order of the Directors,

Daniel Carroll, of Dud'n,
PRESIDENT.

May 27.

dt15J

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the
western country, will sell the FARM on
which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles
from Alexandria, 9 from George Town fer-
ry, and about the same from the Potomac
bridge crossing to the city of Washington—
in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, con-
taining about 470 acres, on which is a conve-
nient dwelling house, large enough for a ge-
neal family, together with all the outhouses
suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of
apple trees of selected fruit, together with
different other fruit trees, a proportion of im-
proved meadow for the scythe, and a large
portion more may easily be made. Any per-
son inclined to purchase may know the terms
by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining
the said farm, or the subscriber on the pre-
mises.

E. Dulin.

June 9.

dtf

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the decree of the hon. the
circuit court of the district of Columbia
for the county of Alexandria, the subscribers
will proceed to sell at public sale on the pre-
mises on Saturday the first day of July next,
for ready money, that three story BRICK
HOUSE situate on the south side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax & Water streets, for-
merly occupied by Adam S. Swoope, deceas-
ed.

Thomas Swann,

Edmund I. Lee,

COMMISSIONERS.

May 29.

dtis

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Princestreet
Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads
and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-Englan

Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-

shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half,

and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

20 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-

edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dip-

Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings

in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of

Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens

Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages

of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia

Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens

Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nan-

keens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writ-

ing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse

Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vi-

negar. 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons

Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January

PUBLIC SALE.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust
from Lewis Summers, for the security
of Robert Moss, the subscriber will offer at
public sale, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May
next, on the premises, near William Pad-
get's tavern, in Fairfax county, a TRACT
OF LAND, situated on the new and old turn-
pike roads, about 5 miles from Alexandria,
containing 36 and quarter acres. A credit of
of sixty and ninety days will be allowed.

R. I. Taylor, Trust.

The sale of the above pro-
perty is postponed until Mon-
day the 26th June next.

May 30.

FOR FREIGHT,

The SHIP

MINERVA,

JOHN GIVEN, jun. Master;
Burthen about 400 hogsheads of tobacco, or
2800 barrels flour, is a substantial fast sail-
ing vessel and in complete order to take a
cargo on board immediately. Apply to
Lawrafon and Fowle.

June 8.

dtf



The Schooner
UNION,

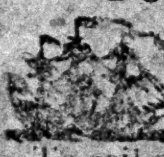
Joshua Crooker, jun. Master;
Burthen about 900 barrels, will take a freight
for the West Indies or Boston or any North-
era port. Apply to

Faxon, Metcalf and Co.

June 12.

dt

For BOSTON,



The Schooner
ELIZABETH,

JEREMIAH NEWCOMB, Master;
To sail next week. For freight or passage,
having good accommodations, apply to

John G. Ladd.

Who has for sale, now landing from said ves-

sel.

75 tons Plaster of Paris.

May 29.

MOLASSES.

20 hogsheads RETAILING MOLAS-
SES, for sale by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 10.

d

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers

and friends, that he has

Recommended the Grocery Business,

At his Store on King near Washington-

street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of

goods, in that line.

Warranted genuine, and delivered by his

TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality.—He will dis-

pose of each and every article on the most

moderate terms.

May 7.

dtf.

Doctor J. J. Camyn,

A professional DENTIST of Baltimore,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the LADIES

and GENTLEMEN of Alexandria, that

he intends to practice in this place for a few

days, in all the various branches of his pro-

fession. No gentle person of either sex,

can give or receive pleasure or comfort, by

teeth coated with tart or decayed gums, or

loose teeth. His method of cleaning the

teeth will be found both easy and efficacious,

as hundreds can attest in Baltimore and else-

where. Without giving pain, or hurting the

enamel, he removes the tartar, &c. when the

teeth will assume a beautiful appearance the

gums adhering to the teeth; but if the state

of the gums require it, doctor C. will give

to the person an antiseptic lotion of che-
mical preparation, which gained the applause

of hundreds both in Europe and America.—

It is pleasant, innocent, and effectual, in

smoothing and whitening the teeth and cur-

ing the gums, rendering them red and firm,

preventing the decay of the teeth and sweet-

ening the breath. Doctor C. fits artificial teeth

from one to an entire set, with such nicety,

to answer the useful purposes of nature, and

of so natural an appearance that it is impossi-

ble to distinguish them from real ones. Dr.

C. flatters himself from his being regularly

bred to the practice of physick, as well as to

the Dentist Business, and his long experience

on the continent of Europe (France and Spain)

to give to all those who favour him with their

commands, every possible satisfaction.

May 13.

Dr. C. will wait on any lady or

gentleman at their respective houses, or may

be consulted at the City Tavern

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for

sale, at a house on Washington-street, op-

posite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery, Seine

and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sew-

ing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sack-

ing and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces.

Also, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2.

Public Sale.

TO-MORROW, at half past three o'clock,
will be sold, on Col. Ramsey's wharf, for
the benefit of those concerned, on a credit
of 60 days, for approved endorsed negotia-
ble notes—

9 hhds. first quality Sugar.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

June 13.

Fish for Family Use.

A FEW barrels of FINE FISH, put up
particularly for family use, for sale by

John G. Francis,

Union Street.

June 14.

dt

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN A VAY, from the subscriber, about
six weeks since, a negro woman named LID-
DY, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, she is
a black likely woman, has remarkable thin
lips and her nose is not flat, has lost most of
her fore teeth, she had a variety of cloathing
not recollected. It is supposed she is lurk-
ing about Alexandria as her husband lives
with Mr. Robert Anderson. She is a very
noted woman in this town having lived with
in a few years in several families before I
bought her. The above reward will be paid
for apprehending and securing her in jail so
that I get her again, and reasonable charges
if brought home.

Peter Sherron.

June 13.

d2w

Black River Lottery,

NO. 2.

Prizes in the wheel at the close of the 51st
day's drawing.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the bill, providing for the
sale of Gun Boats, reported by Mr. An-
derson, June 8, 1809.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
May 29th, 1809.

SIR,
THE committee to whom has been
referred a resolution of Senate, authorising
the committee to enquire, whether it be ex-
pedient at this time to make any modifica-
tions of the laws relating to the army and
navy of the U. States, have directed me to
ask information of you, upon the following
points:

How many gun-boats have been built,
under the existing laws?

What has been the average, or aggregate
cost of building them?

In what situation are they now placed, or
contemplated to be placed?

How many of them are laid up, and how
many in actual service, and where station-
ed?

What will be the annual expence of tak-
ing care of those laid up?

What the annual expence of those to be
continued in actual service?

What will be the probable state of those
gun boats at the end of one year, which
may be laid up or unemployed?

What will be the probable state of those,
at the end of one year, which may be kept
in service, on the coasts or in the harbors?

Which would best promote the true in-
terest of the nation, and of the navy de-
partment; to continue the system of gun
boats hitherto adopted, and dispose of them
in the manner now authorised by law, or to
authorise the president to cause them to be
sold, except so many as he may think expe-
dient to be retained in service?

What would be the difference in the ex-
pence of keeping one or more frigates on
our own coasts, or sending them to the Me-
diterranean, should it be considered expe-
dient to keep any armed vessels in the Me-
diterranean seas?

Upon the foregoing points the committee
wish you to give as full a view as you can,
from such data as you now possess.

Is it at this time expedient to make any
modification of the laws of the U. S. in re-
lation to the navy department?

If so, what are the modifications you
deem expedient, so far as you have had time
and opportunity to examine them?

Accept assurance of my high considera-
tion,

JOS. ANDERSON,
Chairman of the Committee.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
6th June, 1809.

SIR,
I have received your letter of the 29th
ult. requesting information which I have
now the honor to give upon the points there-
in stated.

There have been built under the existing
laws, 176 gun boats and bombs; and the
average cost of building them may be calcu-
lated at \$9000.

The paper A. herewith sent, affords the
requisite information as to the situation in
which these boats are now placed; the
number in actual service and where station-
ed.

Paper B. is an exhibit of "the annual ex-
pense of taking care of those laid up."

Paper C. is an exhibit of the annual ex-
pense of maintaining one gunboat, and 24 of
them on one station: for instance, N. Or-
leans, in actual service.

As to the "probable state of those boats
at the end of one year, which may be laid
up or unemployed," I will observe, that
with all the care that can be taken of them,
they will unavoidably decay in a greater or
less degree; those built of green, will of
course decay much sooner than those built
of seasoned timber. To keep a gun boat
in a state of preparation for service, we
shall very frequently be subjected to the ex-
pense of repairing her; an expence to an
amount which cannot be foreseen. The
sails and standing and running rigging, at
present belonging to those laid up, will, prob-
ably, at the end of one year, be so much
injured as to be unfit for use; their small
boats and water casks, unless well protected
from the rain and sun, will sustain consi-
derable injury in the course of the same

time; and they cannot be so protected with-
out expence. If a gun boat is suffered to
lie in port for one year, without giving her
any kind of repair, she will probably be
found at the expiration of that year, wholly
unworthy of being repaired.

With respect to those kept in service,
they also will decay, if not occasionally re-
paired: tho' it is observed by professional
men, that vessels in service, especially in
salt water, are less subject to decay than
they are lying in port, and universal experi-
ence does, I believe, sanction this idea.

In reply to your query respecting the
gun boat system, as relating to the "interest
of the nation and the navy department,"
and as to the propriety of continuing that
system or the abandoning of it by a sale of
the boats, I am to observe that much must
depend on the species of policy which in
the event of a war may be adopted. If that
event should shortly occur, and it is deter-
mined that a plan of operations merely de-
fensive shall be pursued, there can be no
doubt that gun boats will aid materially, if
properly stationed; but if, on the contrary,
our maine should be directed against a for-
eign trade, and to the conveying and pro-
tection of our own, a system of well armed
fast sailing frigates, and smaller cruisers,
would, on every principle, be preferable in
point of effect; and comparatively, rated
per gun and number of men to be employ-
ed, would be much less costly. It must
also be observed that it is only on board of
vessels suited for sea service, that good
seamen are to be formed, and that those
calculated merely for ports afford no oppor-
tunity for improvement in naval science.

As to the expediency of selling or retaining
the gun boats, reference to the preceding
exhibits afford some information; but I beg
leave to remark that nothing short of a
knowledge of the policy which events may
induce could enable me to give a decided
opinion on this point.

"The difference of the expence of keep-
ing one or more frigates on our own coast,
and sending them to the Mediterranean,"
would in my opinion be inconsiderable.---
On our own coast, they will, especially in
the winter and spring months, be subject to
numerous accidents from causes universa-
ly known, and not existing, it is believed,
in an equal degree in any other part of the
world, such as frequent and sudden heavy
squalls of wind, numerous shoals, thick
fogs, and the irregularity of the motion of
the gulph stream, which in misty weather
renders the approach to our coast peculiar-
ly hazardous. For our vessels stationed
in the Mediterranean, we should be sub-
jected to the expence of transporting certain
articles of provisions and naval stores, not
to be obtained in that sea; but this is I be-
lieve, the only additional expence to which
they would be subjected, and this expence
may be more than counterbalanced by the
accidents to which our vessels would be
subject on our own coast, and the compa-
rative cheapness of certain supplies which
can be obtained in the Mediterranean ports,
and I am persuaded that if Congress would
authorise the building of a suitable vessel
for the transportation of provisions from
this country to the Mediterranean for the
use of any of our vessels that might be sta-
tioned in that sea, the expence of maintain-
ing them there would be less than the ex-
pense of maintaining them on our own
coast.

As you have not required my opinion on
the expediency of sending some of our fri-
gates to the Mediterranean, I will only
venture to suggest for consideration, that
we have in that sea, a valuable trade at
stake, subject to the depredations of a law-
less people, whose dispositions might be
effectually restrained by the presence of a
few vessels of respectable force; and that
I consider professional knowledge, on the
part of our officers, which can best be ac-
quired abroad, as of high national import-
ance.

With respect to the expediency of modi-
fying the laws in relation to the navy de-
partment, it appears to me that some modi-
fications are necessary.

By the act authorising the employment of
an additional naval force, passed at the last
session of Congress, it appears that the ex-
ecutive is restricted from sending our ves-
sels, equipped under that act, beyond our
coast. If it shall now be deemed expedi-
ent to send any of them to the Mediterra-
nean or any other foreign station, this re-
striction ought to be removed or so modifi-
ed as to give to the executive, power ade-
quate to the purpose.

I avail myself of this occasion respect-
fully to submit to consideration the memo-
rial of the officers of the navy, some time
since presented to Congress, a copy of which
with copies of a letter from my predecessor
to Mr. Montgomery, chairman of a com-
mittee of the house of representatives, dat-
ed 1st April, 1808, and of a letter from

Captain Bainbridge to me, upon the same
subject, are herewith transmitted & mark-
ed D. Having attentively perused this me-
morial, I cannot withhold the expression of
my opinion that the prayer thereof is per-
fectly reasonable. National considerations
ought surely to induce us to foster that just
and honorable pride, that truly patriotic am-
bition, to which our navy officers, and es-
pecially those well skilled in seamanship,
obviously sacrifice their pecuniary inter-
ests.

To another and not an uninteresting sub-
ject, embraced by the queries which you
have propounded to me, I will also invite
your serious attention. By the act further
to amend the several acts for the establish-
ment and regulation of the treasury, war
and navy departments, it is provided that
the commissions to navy agents shall not
exceed one per centum, nor in any instance
the compensation allowed by law to the
purveyor of public supplies. The treasury
construction of this statute will appear by
the papers E and F herewith sent. That
construction prohibits any allowance under
any circumstances, for either clerk hire,
porters, office rent, fuel, or stationary.---
The whole receipts of the agents are confin-
ed to one per centum, and the product of
that per centage is limited to \$ 2000 per
annum.

In our large sea port towns, and especially
in Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and
New York, our purchases will necessarily
be extensive; often so much so, as to occu-
py exclusively the time of the agent. In
these places clerks must be indispensable,
and porters highly useful; and wherever
we have an agent it appears to me proper
that the public should allow whatever the a-
gent may reasonably pay for office rent, fuel
and stationary. It is not probable that the
commissions to the agents will in any o-
ther places than those mentioned, viz. Nor-
folk, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New
York, amount to \$ 2000; and in neither of
these places will the clear receipts of either
of the agents amount to more than \$ 550
per annum, as will more particularly appear
by the accompanying exhibit marked G.

In other places the commissions will not
amount to as much as is now given to the
most common clerk in a merchants count-
ing house.

To make the commissions amount to
2000 dollars, it would require that 200,000
dollars should be disbursed; and if an agent
should disburse one million of dollars, or
any sum exceeding that, the gross amount
of his pay for such disbursements is limited
to 2000 dollars; the nett amount of which
cannot reasonably be calculated at more
than 550.

With this view of the subject, I cannot
rely upon the present agents continuing to
hold their appointments, or upon other fit
persons accepting such appointments, with-
out the law in question being so modified as
to make them a reasonable allowance for
their services, and the expences insepara-
bly connected with the discharge of their
official duties. In disbursing so large a
sum of money as an agent must disburse to
entitle him to the small compensation of
550 dolls. per annum, he hazards the loss
of ten times as much, from irregularity in
vouchers, erroneous calculations, misinter-
pretation of instructions, from not strictly
conforming in each and every purchase to
the specific restrictions of the existing law,
and from various other causes to which the
most correct men are and ever will be liable
in a greater or less degree.

The copy of a letter from general Strick-
er, navy agent at Baltimore, a gentleman
justly of high standing in society, and I am
told as good an agent as could be procured
in any country, herewith sent and marked
H, will explain to you his situation under
the existing law; and other agents of equal
merit, are similarly situated.

Deeming it my duty, under the latitude
you have allowed, to be perfectly explicit and
full in my communication to you upon this
subject, and being sincerely anxious to
manage the business of the department in
such manner as to promote the interests of
the nation, I trust I shall not be thought
presumptuous when I suggest the indispen-
sable necessity of being aided by able agents.

I flatter myself, sir, with a belief that I
have afforded the information required, and
I regret that I have not been able to do it at
an earlier moment.

I am, with great respect,
Sir, your obedient serv't.

PAUL HAMILTON.
Hon. Joseph Anderson,
Chairman of a Committee of the Senate.

FOR SALE,
Mrs. Law's FARM, near this town.
Terms, which will be very accommodat-
ing, made known by **WALTER JONES, Esq.**
in Washington.
May 30.

FOREIGN.

(VIA NEW-YORK.)

AMSTERDAM, April 24.

His majesty the emperor of France arrived
at Ludwigsburg on the night of the 13th
and 16th, and proceeded to Dillengen
12 o'clock at noon. Mr. Durée, the in-
shal of the palace, was with him. His ma-
jesty has ordered the Bavarian troops to
take their ancient position by Strasburg
that the army may soon be in a condition
to commence offensive operations with the
greatest effect. The French head-quarters
are to be removed from Donauwerth to In-
golstadt, and so proceed forwards.

The Austrians appear, since they have
crossed the Inn, to have daily fortified
themselves, and to be desirous to advance
slowly. Some blow cannot fail to be struck
before long. Nothing of the kind had taken
place on the departure of the last courier
because the allied troops had received or-
ders to retreat on the approach of the ene-
my.

PARIS, April 20.

In the Moniteur of yesterday is the fol-
lowing official particulars concerning the
commencement of the war with Austria:

"The letter of the Archduke Charles
addressed to the commander in chief of the
French troops, was not delivered to that ge-
neral, he not being in Bavaria, and there
being no French army there. The letter
was brought by M. Wraislaw, field officer
to the archduke.

"This officer did not chuse to say at
which point of the army the archduke was
when he brought the letter, which was hand-
ed to his majesty at Munich.

"Even in March the preparations for the
campaign by the emperor and archduke
were announced. All the roads in the Aus-
trian dominions were covered with troops.
On the 4th of March the archduke Lewis
fixed his head-quarters at Wels. On the
31st there was already a great quantity of
provision collected at Linz and Wels. At
the frontiers of Austria were supplied with
provisions, and beset with troops. The
emperor Francis was expected on the 1st
at Linz. The old elector of Hesse was
raising a volunteer corps at Prague, which
took in troops from all countries, more es-
pecially Hessians, of whom, it was said,
great numbers were flocking thither. M.
De Stein was at Prague, composing the
all sorts of libels. The Austrian govern-
ment succeeded for a moment in rousing the
populace, even the more enlightened clas-
ses, by assertions that for nine months the
fencibles had been armed for the defence
of the country.

"On the 8th of April, intelligence was
received at Munich, that preparations were
made by the Austrians for passing over the
Inn, and that a bridge of boats was already
made between Brannau and Scharding.

"On the 9th the Austrian charge d'aff-
airs at Munich demanded of the ministe-
of the emperor Napoleon an interview for
M. Wraislaw, field marshal of the arch-
duke, who brought over the letter. M.
Wraislaw had at the same time delivered
letter to the king of Bavaria, soliciting his
majesty to attend to the wishes of the Ba-
varian people, who, as the Austrian prince
affirm, behold in them only their deliverers.
He adds that he had received the strictest
orders to act hostilely only against that na-
tion which is the enemy of all political in-
dependence in Europe. The archduke as-
sured him that it would cost him much to
make the Bavarian nation sustain the evils
of a war which was undertaken for the cau-
ses of general freedom. On the morning
of the 9th of April, it was not known at Mu-
nich where the archduke actually was. His
field officer, M. Wraislaw, has refused to
say any thing on the subject.

"Somewhat later in the day of the 9th
tidings were received that the Austrians had
passed the Inn at Brannau and Burghausen.
The same intelligence was received at the
head-quarters of the duke of Danzig. The
dispatches from Munich of the 10th, an-
nounce, that the members of the Austrian
legation there had assumed a lofty tone, and
affirmed that the archduke would attack the
whole line on five points at once, and would
take the friends of the French as hostages.
The French answered, that for every Ba-
varian hostage they would take ten barons
of the Holy Roman empire with them. M.
De Stadion, the intendant general of the
Austrian army, is already announced as
house of a banker at Munich. Credit to
considerable amount has been opened in
favor at Augsburg, Ulm & Ratisbon, Lei-
zig and Frankfurt. M. de Stadion is de-
tained to be the "Thomas Paine" of Ger-
many. The frontiers are covered with pro-
clamations and pamphlets of every descrip-
tion.

"With Messrs.

one Schlegel.
"On the 11th,
received of the
who had come ne-
the centinels, bu-
upon the Bavaria
pretended procla-
Germans to make
The Bavarian tro-
The king of Bav-
his attendants to

This piece is o-
introduction to
to expect. The
Some assert it
vanced further
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as unfounded.
staid but a shor-
proceeded instan-

What passed
known; put it i-
new levy of troop

The Prince
passed this place
13th, with sever-
The next mornin-
(Dara) passed th-

An Austrian a-
side of the Elbe-
tters, of which th-
also another corp-
was placed in the
wards the frontie-
were cantoned, th-
ther by Pilsen.
most numerous, l-
feld, and appear-
wards Ratisbon.
fencibles are amo-
daily exercised to

Every thing h-
The right wing o-
is in Franconia,
stretches itself t-
stands near Forch-
vance towards t-
The advanced po-
to Hoff; and this
by a number of t-
twixt the centre
some contingents
of the confederat-

Concerning the
have entered Bav-
different indeed.
passed the Inn, a-
said whether this
part of the Austri-

The following
ed from the Fre-
"The emperor
1000 horses which
officers may sustai-
"The whole fo-
nau and Salzberg
140,000 men; bu-
aggregation."

ATTACK IN
The circumstan-
on the enemy's flo-
services of lord C-
enterprise, are no-
have great pleasur-
the public, upon
who shared in the
chievement.

Lord Cochrane
explosion ship, w-
himself in a mann-
ever contrived to
lordship caused al-
powder to be start-
were fixed end up-
these were placed
charged with fuse
upon those were l-
grenades. The
to each other by c-
and jammed tog-
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these casks, so as
stem to stern as s-
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are violent. In-
ed destruction l-
On itself, with only
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It is lordship pro-
on ship toward
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s danger in t-
Muly conveyed
In boat tide ran three

AMSTERDAM, April 24. Emperor of France arrived on the night of the 1st, proceeded to Dillingen. Mr. Durée, the minister, was with him. His position by Strasburg soon be in a condition of operations with the French headquarters from Donauwerth to proceed forwards. appear, since they had to have daily fortifications cannot fail to be strong of the kind had taken care of the last courier troops had received the approach of the enemy.

PARIS, April 20. of yesterday is the particulars concerning the war with Austria. the Archduke Charles, commander in chief of the army in Bavaria, and the army there. The let Wraislav, field officer.

not chuse to say. army the archduke was letter, which was from Munich. the preparations for the emperor and archduke all the roads in the Austria covered with troops. the archduke Levers at Wels. On a great quantity at Linz and Wels. Austria were supplied with troops. It is expected on the frontier of Hesseia troops at Prague, which all countries, more of whom, it was said flocking thither. Prague, composing the Austrian government in rousing more enlightened elements for nine months. formed for the defence.

April, intelligence that preparations were for passing over the boats was already and Scharfing. Austrian charge of the minister. an interview marshal of the army over the letter. same time delivered Bavaria, soliciting the wishes of the Austrian prince. only their delivery received the strict only against that of all political. The archduke cost him much attention sustain the undertaken for the evening. On the morning as nos known at Munich actually was. slaw, has refused object.

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"With Messrs. Genz and Stein is also one Schlegel. On the 11th, particular intelligence was received of the passage of the Austrians, who had come near enough to be saluted by the sentinels, but had however not fired upon the Bavarian soldiers. They issued pretended proclamations, to persuade the Germans to make common cause with them. The Bavarian troops retreated to the Lech. The king of Bavaria went on the 11th with his attendants to Dillingen."

This piece is considered generally as an introduction to the bulletins which we have to expect. There are a variety of reports. Some assert that the Austrians have advanced further; others, that they have been driven over the Inn. Both are considered as unfounded. His majesty the emperor stood but a short time at Strasburgh, and proceeded instantly to the army.

What passed in the Senate is not yet known; but it is generally asserted that a new levy of troops has been spoken of.

STUTTGARD, April 14. The Prince of Neuchatel, (Berthier) passed this place on the night of the 12th and 13th, with several of his aides-de-camp. The next morning the counsellor of state (Dara) passed through.

BAMBERG, April 13. An Austrian army is placed on the other side of the Elbe, towards the Saxon frontiers, of which the van was in Tischen, and also another corps, of which the main body was placed in the environs of Toplitz. Towards the frontiers of Franconia, two corps were cantoned, the one by Elbogen, the other by Pilsen. The latter, which is the most numerous, has already advanced in the field, and appears disposed to advance towards Ratisbon. Many of the new raised legions are among these troops, which are daily exercised to the use of arms.

Every thing here at present is in repose. The right wing of the French army, which is in Franconia, stands at Amberg, and stretches itself to Ratisbon. The centre stands near Forcheim, and the left wing advances towards the territory of Bayreuth. The advanced posts of the left wing advance to Hoff; and this wing has been reinforced by a number of troops from Saxony. Between the centre and the right wing stand some contingents, belonging to the princes of the confederation of the Rhine.

FRANKFORT, April 18. Concerning the number of troops which have entered Bavaria, the accounts are very different indeed. Some say that 60,000 passed the Inn, at Brannan; but it is not said whether this was the whole, or only part of the Austrian army.

AMSTERDAM, April 25. The following circumstances are extracted from the French papers. "The emperor of Austria has in his train 1000 horses which are to relieve the losses his officers may sustain. "The whole force between Linz, Brannau and Salzberg, has been estimated at 140,000 men; but this is, doubtless an exaggeration."

ATTACK IN BASQUE ROADS. The circumstances of the late attack upon the enemy's fleet, and the extraordinary services of lord Cochrane in conducting the enterprise, are not sufficiently known. We have great pleasure in laying them before the public, upon the authority of an officer who shared in the gallant and perilous achievement.

Lord Cochrane personally conducted the explosion ship, which had been charged by himself in a manner than which nothing was ever contrived to be more dreadful. His lordship caused about 1500 barrels of gunpowder to be started into puncheons, which were fixed end upwards. Upon the tops of these were placed between 3 and 400 shells charged with fuses, and again, among and upon those were between 2 and 3000 hand-grenades. The puncheons were fastened to each other by cables wound round them, and jammed together with wedges; and moistened sand was rammed down between these casks, so as to render the whole, from stem to stern as solid as possible, that the resistance might render the explosion the more violent. In this immense instrument of destruction lord Cochrane committed himself, with only one lieutenant and four men; and after the boom was broken, his lordship proceeded with the explosion ship towards the enemy's line. It is recollected that at this moment the French on shore were provided with fuses to fire red hot shot, and then his lordship's danger in this enterprise may be properly conveyed. The wind blew a gale, and the tide ran three knots an hour. When

the blue lights of the fire ships were discovered, one of the enemy's signal ships made the signal for the fire ships, which being also a blue light, the enemy fell into great confusion, firing upon her with very injurious effects and directly cut their cables.

When Lord Cochrane had conducted his explosion ships as near as was possible, the enemy having taken the alarm, he ordered his brave little crew into the boat, and followed them, after putting fire to the fuse, which was calculated to give them 15 minutes to get out of the reach of the explosion. However, in consequence of the wind getting very high, the fuse burnt too quickly; so that with the most violent exertions against wind and tide, this intrepid little party was six minutes nearer than they calculated to be, at the time when the most tremendous explosion that human art ever contrived took place, followed by the bursting at once in the air of near 400 shells, and 3000 hand grenades, pouring down a shower of cast metal in every direction! But fortunately the boat reached, by unparalleled exertion, only beyond the extent of destruction. Unhappily this effort to escape cost the life of the brave lieutenant, whom this noble captain saw die in the boat, partly under fatigue, and partly drowned with waves, that continually broke over them. Two of the four sailors were also so nearly exhausted that their recovery has been despaired of. Such were the perils our hero encountered, and which have hitherto been buried in silence. When they reached their ship, the Imperieuse, it was known that lord Cochrane was the first to go down to the attack, and was for more than an hour the only English man of war in the harbor. His attack and capture of the Calcutta, which had one third more guns than the Imperieuse, has been properly spoken of.

The repetition of his explosions was so dreaded by the enemy, that they apprehended an equal explosion in every fire ship, and immediately crowding all sail, ran before the wind and tide so fast, that the fire ships, tho' at first very near, could not overtake them, before they were high and dry on shore, except 3 74's besides the Calcutta, which were afterwards engaged, taken and burnt. Seven went on shore, of which two three deckers afterwards got off, before our ships of the line got in. Two of the remaining were on their beam ends before lord Cochrane came away, and it was his lordship's opinion that with proper exertions they might be completely destroyed.

Our hero soon turned his attention to rescue the vanquished from the devouring elements; and in bringing away the people of the Ville de Varsovie, he would not allow even a DOG to be abandoned, but took a crying and now neglected little favorite up in his arms and brought it away. But a much greater instance of goodness was displayed in his humanity to a captain of a French 74, who came to deliver his sword to lord Cochrane; lamenting that all he had in the world was about to be destroyed in the conflagration of ship. His lordship instantly got into the boat with him, & pushed off, to assist his prisoner in retrieving some valuable loss, but, in passing by a 74, which was on fire, her loaded guns began to go off a shot from which killed the French captain by lord Cochrane's side, and so damaged the boat that she filled with water, and the rest of this party were nearly drowned.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

KNIGHT ERRANDRY.—In the debates yesterday on election report, Mr. Randolph took occasion to remark, that by two votes passed at the last Congress on the contested elections of Messrs. McCreery and Key, the sovereignty of the states was most alarmingly prostrated by the majority. To this Mr. J. Montgomery observed, on behalf of himself and those who acted with him on that occasion, that he should feel it his right to vindicate his conduct from such imputations, at all times, in or out of this house. Mr. Randolph explained, but remarked with warmth, that he did not come to this explanation, with a view to prevent the gentleman from asserting here or elsewhere any of his rights. Mr. Montgomery responded, he should never ask the gentleman for an apology here or elsewhere; and whenever the gentleman wishes to enforce his rights, he shall find me as ready, at all times, on all occasions, and at all places, to enforce mine.

A British vessel the Princess Mary has arrived at Charleston from Liverpool, and has been seized by the United States brig Hornet, under the non-intercourse act. Forty sail of Prussian vessels arrived at Liverpool in the last week of March, with cargoes, and will return with salt under li-

censes. So much for Napoleon's anti-commercial decrees. As the Irishman said, he can no more stop commerce, than he can keep the tide out with a pitch fork.

Norfolk Ledger.

The Haytian brig Victor, whose arrival was noticed in our last, has been, we understand, seized by the custom house as a French vessel, whose entry is forbidden by law. This case will present an important question upon the independence of the island of Hayti. It is certainly true that in obedience to the views of the late administration, and in compliance with the wishes of the grand emperor, our laws have said that St. Domingo is not independent; how far policy may direct to refuse to acknowledge the independence of that colony, we undertake not to say, but the consequence of the condemnation of this vessel, as a French vessel, will most probably bring a piratical war upon our commerce.—*ibid.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, June 13.

[Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.]

[Our proceedings yesterday left the house of representatives in committee of the whole on the report of the committee of elections on the contested seat of William Baylies.—After a good deal of debate on agreeing to the report, a motion was made by Mr. Rhea (T.) that the committee rise, which prevailed, and was refused leave to sit again. A motion was made by Mr. Macon to recommit the report to the committee of elections, and debate arising thereon, the house adjourned, without coming to any decision.] Mr. Smith presented a hat petition from the journeymen of Philadelphia. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

A petition from hatters of Massachusetts was also presented and referred.

Mr. J. G. Jackson, from the committee on that part of the president's message as relates to foreign relations, reported a bill to amend and enforce an act entitled an act to interdict commercial intercourse between Great Britain and France, and their dependencies. Referred to a committee of the whole house on Thursday.

[This bill is exactly similar to one before the senate and nearly so to one some days ago before this house recommitted.]

Several petitions from manufacturers of salt in Massachusetts were presented and referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Love, from the committee on the District of Columbia reported a "bill for the improvement of the navigation of the river Potomac." [The bill authorises the creation of a sum not exceeding \$100,000 by lottery, for that purpose.] It was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house on Wednesday week. [From the opposition it met with through its stages it is probable it will not be acted on this session.]

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, a motion to recommit the report of the committee of elections in the case of Baylies to the same committee, and after some debate it was carried.

Mr. Bacon moved a resolution, to instruct the committee of elections, to enquire whether there is any further evidence of particular facts stated to be hereafter obtained, that is essential to a decision of the case: if any such there is to report what it is, and what steps it may be necessary for this house to take to obtain such evidence; but if no such essential evidence appears to be, that they proceed with the evidence they have to report upon the merits of the case, and after some discussion it was rejected.

The tenth of June.—This day, under the favoring auspices of Mr. Madison, the country is relieved from Mr. Jefferson's paralyzing system of embargo, non-intercourse, and the whole scheme of restrictive energies by which our visionary politicians thought to humble and coerce the nations of Europe. The French faction among us, as was to be expected, have been greatly disappointed and chagrined at the liberal manner in which the present administration met the propositions of G. Britain, and are now endeavoring, *toto viribus*, to stir up in the public mind doubts and suspicions of the sincerity of the British court. Bonaparte's papers in this city have seized upon the British order in council of the 26th April, for this purpose, and are striving to delude the public with a belief that the relaxation which it allows in the blockading system, is all that we are to expect under the arrangement made with Mr. Erskine; that our ad-

ministration have been overreached, that rowd off their guard, and imposed upon by the deceptive arts of diplomacy.

The deception thus attempted to be played off, is too palpable to need an exposure in form. It may be remarked, however, that this order in council, so far from being a consequence of the arrangement effected with Mr. Erskine, is a spontaneous relaxation, on the part of Great Britain, in favor of the United States, made long before they could know how the propositions brought out by Mr. Oakley would be received by our government. This is made perfectly demonstrable by a mere comparison of dates. The proclamation of the president, announcing the arrangement made with Mr. Erskine is dated on the 19th of April, and the order in council on the 26th of the same month.

If such was the voluntary act of the British court upon merely hearing, that, by our non-intercourse act, we had done away the non-importation law and the president's proclamation against British ships of war, thus placing the two belligerents upon a footing of equality, must we not augur favorably of their conduct when they shall come to learn with what promptitude and liberality our administration met the proposition communicated by Mr. Oakley?—We make no doubt, therefore, that the orders in council will have been withdrawn on this tenth day of June, and that the French faction will experience the further mortification of seeing the British government execute with good faith, the contract which has been made with their minister here.

United States Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Wm. and Richard Rathbone, dated Liverpool, 2d May.

Old upland cottons have been sold at 22d. new at 14d a 15d. and N. Orleans at 16d. per lb. Some small parcels of York and James River tobacco have obtained 4d. and 5d. and stemmed 7d and 8 1-2 per lb.—Wheat supports the prices of 14s. 6d. a 14 9d. per 70lb. In other articles so little has been done, that no quotation can yet be given with certainty.—*ibid.*

FOR SALE OR LEASE,

For a term of Years,

My manufacturing MILL on

Neabsco Run, near the stage road, and very convenient to navigation, now in complete order, having two pair of burrs, and all in the newly invented machinery, and can grind from 50 to 60 barrels of flour in the 24 hours—besides the CROPS of WHEAT of the subscriber on Potomac, which can always be had at market price. This mill is conveniently situated to a fine farming back country.—There is attached to the mill two acres of Land, a good granary and miller's house [more land though can be had if desired].—A person desirous of such property, can be informed all about it on application to my agent, Thomas T. Page, at Neabsco, near Dumfries, Virginia.

John Tayloe.

Neabsco, June 10—14.

For Sale, at the same place,

The elegant and staunch built Schooner

SARAGOSSA,

Launched this day—now rigging, and preparing for sea, and is supposed can be completely fitted in three weeks. She is calculated to carry eight hundred barrels—of easy draught of water—and from her appearance, sea faring men think she will sail uncommonly fast.

Thomas T. Page.

Neabsco, June 10—14.

TO RENT,

The Washington Tavern, in Alexandria.

I WISH TO RENT for a term of years, the above mentioned TAVERN, with the out-houses thereunto belonging. It is situated on King-street, the most central and public part of Alexandria. The buildings are commodious and good, and the stand excelled by none in the place. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as it is very generally known, having been occupied as a public house for upwards of twelve years.

Possession may be had the 15th July next;

John Dundas.

May 8 d6t eo

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending shortly to leave this place, requests all to whom he is indebted to call and receive payment; and all who are indebted to him are hereby requested to call and settle their accounts, as my circumstances will not justify any longer indulgence.

Samuel McCloud.

June 3. 1837

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity.

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land, Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

NOTICE.

ELISHA JANNEY having by his indenture duly executed and dated the 29th day of last month, conveyed to the subscriber the whole of his estate real personal & mixed, in trust for the purpose of disposing of the same and applying the proceeds thereof to the payment of his debts—all those indebted to the said Elisha Janney, by bond, bill, note, or book account, are hereby requested to settle the same with Mr. Michael Cleary, who may be found at the said Janney's counting room on his wharf, and is duly authorized for that purpose by

Richard M. Scott, Trustee.

June 9.

USEFUL PROPERTIES

YARWOOD'S Patent Washing Machine.

THIS highly useful Machine is found by experience to excel any hitherto in use. It will wash as many cloths (by the assistance of one person) in an hour as can be washed in a whole day, without the possibility of injuring, fretting or tearing the most delicate article, and with less than half the quantity of soap. It occupies very little more space than the common wash-tub, and with the least care will not create any slop or wet—the construction is very simple and attended with little expense. A further description of its qualities is now deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed none will purchase without examining it.

We the subscribers do hereby certify that we have found, on trial, the above named Machine to answer fully the above description. Given under our hands this 5th day of May, A. D. 1809.

John Sellers,
John Markland,
Elizabeth Lomax,
Sulan Sellers,
Samuel Hatterflay,
Eleanor Bufel,
Sarah Drown,
Mary Higdon,
John Drown.

I have examined the above Machine, seen it in operation, and believe it to answer the description.

J. Swift.

May 5.

Any person wishing to purchase one or more rights in the above Machine, can be supplied by applying to

Wm. C. Newton.

Prince street, Alexandria.

May 6.

N. B. All persons are cautioned against making or using the above Machine without a certificate from me.

W. C. NEWTON.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Corner of King and Union-streets,
HAS FOR SALE,

2000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.

50 barrels Whiskey.

1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.

Goshen do. in casks.

5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.

1000 do. white do.

French Brandy.

Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, of the latest importations.

Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads and barrels.

Do inferior qualities, in do.

Molasses, in hogsheads.

Clover Seed, warranted fresh.

Cotton, in bales and by retail.

Candles, mould and dipped.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco, Madder, Copperas, Seal Leather, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Best Superfine Flour, for private families, a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats, Plaster of Paris, &c.

April 17.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels Muscovado Sugars,
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
BB to No. 9.

10 bales Cotton.

10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.

40 boxes Mould Candles.

15 bags clean heavy Pepper.

30 lb. Nutmegs.

casks London refined Saltpetre.

5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchoing Teas in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Terneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medec Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Choclate, Rice Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cayendish and

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords,

Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

Public Sale.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Samuel Craig, deceased, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of June inst. at twelve o'clock, at the coffee-house, in Alexandria—

The Fee-simple of a Lot of

Ground, near the poor house, in the county of Alexandria, and but a short distance from town, containing five acres and ten poles.

ALSO,

One moiety of an undivided Tract of Land, in the county of Greenbriar and state of Virginia, containing 310 acres.

ALSO,

The whole right and title of the said Samuel Craig, in and to two Tracts of Land, situated on the west fork of Obey's river, in the county of Jackson and state of Tennessee—each tract containing 640 acres.

And on MONDAY, the 26th day of June inst. on the premises, in George Town,

A LOT OF GROUND, (being part of the lot distinguished in the plat of said town, by number 41) fronting on Fall's street 38 feet 4 inches, and in depth 107 feet, whereon is a frame dwelling and bake house.—A more particular description of the property and the terms of sale, which will be on a liberal credit, will be made known at the time and places aforesaid.

John G. Ladd,

Administrator with the will annexed, of Samuel Craig, deceased.

June 1.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscribers, two Slaves, named BILLY and NELLY.—Billy is a mulatto man, and sometimes calls himself WILLIAM JORDAN AUGUSTUS—his color nearly as light and approaches that of a white man, his hair is straight and he generally wears it plaited and turned up behind with a comb—his visage is remarkably thin, and his cheek bones high—he has been bro't up in the house and is a very good dining, room servant, is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very straight built, his constitution is not very strong and he is subject to indisposition—he is about 30 years of age.

NELLY is tall and rather inclined towards corpulency, a tawney color and about forty-five years of age.

They went off together as man and wife, but it is very probable Billy will attempt to pass as a white man and will endeavor to sell Nelly as his slave.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and securing of the said Slaves, if taken up on the north side of the river Potomac, and information given thereof to their respective proprietors. A reasonable reward will be given if taken within the state of Virginia, and reasonable charges will be paid if brought home.

George Carter,

Oatlands, near Leesburg, Virginia.

A. Long,

County of Culpepper, Virginia.

April 19.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Who are affected with Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Consumptions.

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected COLDS. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather, are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas and consumptions. The many cases of the kind which fell under my observation, the disappointment I experienced in practice, from remedies highly recommended, and my own pre-disposition to pulmonary complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider when there a compound, consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence that I found this composition far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. I am perfectly satisfied, that practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine on the list of their most favorite remedies; as it can in no case do harm. I will bide by this motto—

NO RELIEF NO PAY.

This motto may be deemed ostentatious by some, and amounting to a positiveness that the medicine will invariably effect a cure in any stage of a disease. Like a miracle, the proprietor is far from believing that this medicine will render mankind immortal; but he is fully sensible if taken seasonably, and according to the directions, it will either prevent or cure, and if unseasonably, it will most sensibly alleviate distress and prolong life—and having no desire to profit by the confidence of the sick and afflicted, induces me to make the above overture; should the contrary appear in any instance, as in some it possibly may, the money for the medicine will be cheerfully refunded by the person who may vend the same.

GEORGE ROGERS.

N. B. The above named medicine is secured to the subscriber by letters patent from the President of the United States, and prepared at his Dispensary in Northampton, county of Hampshire and state of Massachusetts.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rogers's Vegetable, &c. and a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of Dec. 1807, in consequence of taking a violent cold I had been afflicted with the Asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand-father both having greatly suffered from it. The disorder increasing rapidly upon me, in the spring of 1807, I consulted Dr. C. L. Seeger, but the urgency of his business prevented him from attending at that time, particularly to my case. My business made it necessary for me to leave home, and be absent the greater part of summer, which deprived me of the able professional assistance of Dr. Seeger. In Sept. last, a severe cold brought on a violent cough, and the disorder assumed an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period.—I was extremely debilitated, emaciated and confined. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable, &c. for about two months, I was perfectly relieved of the dreadful cough which had so long afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma.—In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since.—As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my solemn conviction, both from my own experience and observing its effects upon others, that Rogers's V. P. D. is an easy, safe and effectual remedy for coughs and Asthmas, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonary complaints that the world has ever witnessed.

Jacob W. Brewster.

Northampton, January, 1809.

THIS may certify, that about the first of October last, I was attacked with a violent cough, which proceeded, as was the opinion of my physician who is a man well approved of in his profession, from a bruise which I

received on my left side about a fortnight before. By his consent I tried Rogers's Pulmonic Detergent—I was very weak and low, and took but half the quantity prescribed by his directions. In three days I was much relieved, and in eight days quite cured of the cough.

Moses Parsons, jun.

Northampton, Feb. 1809.

Northampton, Mass. Feb. 1809.

I James Heaton, also hereby certify, that in the fall of the year 1808, I was seized with a severe cold attended by an obstinate and distressing cough. The violence of my cough soon produced a pain in my side and breast, and frequent spitting of blood, in short, all the horrid symptoms of a consumption were rapidly assailing me. In this situation I was recommended to Dr. George Rogers, who rendered me immediate relief by administering his Vegetable Detergent. I have continued the use of it ever since, and for three months past, though not completely restored to health, I have been able constantly to attend to my business—and I fully believe that my partial restoration has been solely owing (under God) to this valuable medicine.

James Heaton.

To the Public.

IN consequence of taking a severe cold in May, 1808, I was seized with a violent pain in my side, attended with a distressing cough, which, although I had the advice and prescriptions of a respectable physician, lasted me four weeks, without any alleviation. I then applied to Dr. George Rogers, who administered his Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, which gave me immediate relief; and in ten days I was entirely freed from the pain in my side and cough.

Charles Chapman.

Northampton, March, 1809.

I, Elijah Norton, jun. of Westampton, in Massachusetts, do certify, that in the last year I was attended with a great debility—weakness of the lungs, distressed for breath, and a violent cough, attended with a fever for a number of months: about the fifteenth of August I began the use of Dr. George Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent. I kept in the use of it about three months, immediately after taking this medicine my cough abated, and I could breathe with more freedom. I would recommend the medicine from my own experience, to those who are troubled with a cough, and disorders of the lungs and breast, & consumptive complaints, and do believe it to be a valuable and useful medicine.

ELIJAH NORTON, jun.

Westampton, Feb. 21, 1809.

For Sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King-street, agent for the proprietor.

March 29.

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VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE,

Distant 23 miles from Georgetown and Alexandria, 19 miles from Occoquan Mills, and twenty from Dumfries, and within two miles and a half of the Little River Turnpike Road. It consists of Five and Twenty Hundred acres, lying on the waters of Bull and Little Rocky runs, in the counties of Fairfax and Prince William. The quality of this land is excellent, and to a grazier especially, would be a source of great emolument, from the quantity of low grounds of which there is not less than Five hundred acres, ready from the strength of the soil to be sowed in Timothy. This land is decidedly benefitted by the plaster of Paris. On it is a very good site for a mill, the stream being one of the most constant in that part of the country. There are about 500 acres in wood, heavily timbered. The improvements are, a dwelling house newly fitted up, consisting of two rooms below stairs, with a store room and two convenient closets, three lodgng rooms above stairs, an excellent cellar, kitchen, corn house, meat house and stables. Likewise the overseer's house, one in each county, with other necessary houses for negroes, &c.

Between 2 and 300 acres in addition, for sale, in Prince William county, on Bull Run, near its conflux with Occoquan. This land lies about 10 or 11 miles from the Occoquan mills, and has nearly one third in woods—its quality is equal to any in its immediate neighborhood.

Persons disposed to purchase may be supplied on the first named tract with a large stock of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils. The subscriber willing to emigrate southwardly will dispose of the above mentioned property on the most reasonable terms. Information respecting the property may be had by application to the honorable Judge Washington of Mount Vernon, H. S. Turner, Esquire, of Jefferson county, or in the absence of the subscriber to Bernard Houlton, jun. Esq. living near the premises.

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, near Dumfries,

Va. June 12.

WANTED TO HIRE,

An active well disposed BOY, of color, about 15 years of age.

April 20.

Apply to the Printer, less